NEW YORK BESTELL WITCHESDAY FESTEWEER & LEGGSTRIFLE SHEYC.

## THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

## THE POSITION OF THE STATES OF THE CHURCH

Sermon by the Rev. Father Maguire, Former 15 President of Georgetown College, D. t., and at Present Pastor at St. Aloysius Church, Washington City.

WHAT THE CATHOLICS THINK OF THE STRUGGLE, dec. &c., Ac.

would deliver a discourse on the temporal power of the Pope, at St. Aloysus church, on Sabbath morning, long hour for the commencement of the services every available position in the capacious church was oc-

The text selected for the occasion was the 13th and 19th verses of the 16th chapter of St. Matthew. The reverend gentleman spoke as follows:— The words of Scripture which I have just read to you, my beloved brethren, contain the source of the divine commission by which Peter and Peter's successors of the present day have exercised the authority of jurisdiction in the church of God, as the representatives of Christ upon earth. The church, being a divisible organization, must have a visible head; the church, being one sheepfold under one shepherd, must have a centre of unity; the church, being a kingdom, must have its ruler; the church, being a family, must have its father and its bead. Christ, the incarnate wisdom of God, know the secossity of these privileges in His church, and has bunded that church, not for one age, but for all ages and all time. He, as Go4, foresaw the difficulties which would encounter His church; therefore He took all care and precaution that the church should be preserved one holy, and apostolical. This oneness of faith, which is the ground of Christian faith, and of our church, and which no other church can claim, is especially due to the one head chosen by Christ to rule that church. This unity of doctrine, which is the great characteristic of truth, which has always proclaimed our church to be the church of God, is due especially to the successor of St. Peter, for whom Christ prayed "that his faith should never fail" -"that having been confirmed himself, he should confirm his brethren in that faith." Here, then, in the text which have just read you, the Divine Saviour himself changes the name of Peter, in order to indicate that he was to give him the supreme office of privilege over other offices. Heretofore he had been called Simon; now he was to be Why this change of name, but to indicate the office which he was to receive? Peter is referred to in the language used by the Saviour of the world as "Our 'so that the language of my text would read, "Si-of whom Christ spoke, "thou art a rock, and upon rock will I build my church, and the gates of hell never prevail against it." Here is the declaration of God to man, proving to us the perpetuation which we color now, after eighteen hundred years of persecution and trouble; and the successor of St. Peter, who rules to-day in the city of Rome on her seven bills, confirms the faith of his brethren, confirms the unity of doctrine, and spreads abroad throughout the church the witality which is found in no one save ours. But this is not the only text where Peter is mentioned. On another occasion, the Saviour of the world, just before his Passion, speaks to all the apostles and tells them that Satan had endeavored to subvert the church by corrupting them; "but," says he, turning to Peter, "I have prayed for thee, Peter, that thy faith fall not." Christ prayed for Peter, who was to be the foundation stone of the this faith might never fail. "And you, being ofirmed, shall confirm your brothren." In another confirmed, shall confirm your bretters. In according passage, in St. John, after the resurrection of Christ, just before he ascended into Heaven, he makes this interrogation of the apostle Peter:—"Simon Peter, lovest thou me more than these?" Why does he ask of Peter the superior love! Peter, astonished at the question, feeling his own unworthiness, said to him, "Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee." Then the Savior said to him, "Feed my sheep," and again proposes the same ques-tion, "Peter, lovest theu me more than these?" when the same answer is given by the humble Apostle. And finally, he again asks him that same question, to which Poter, overpowered by a sense of his own unworthiness, makes the declaration I have already mentioned—"Lord, thou knewest all things; thou knowest that I love thee and am ready to die for thee." Then, said the Saviour "Feed my lambs; feed my sheep," meaning thereby to give him jurisdiction over the whole lock. cient writings before us, because every one conversant monymous with that of "rulers of the people," and suce the shepherds of the people are called their rulers. Christ, therefore, has appointed Peter to rule over another sick indicated by the sheep and the lambs committed to his care. We find afterward, my beloved brethren, from these plain declarations of ivileges over all the other Apostics. In what does this consist? It consists, my beloved brethren, in the privilege of governing the Church of God; it consists in the superior prerogatives of jurisdiction which he was to have over all the other Apoetles. Peter is appointed, was to ascend into Heaven. He knew that he would not away be upon earth, and as His church is a visible organization, it was necessary that it should have a visible ofganization, it was necessary that it should have a visible obhead. Hence Peter was appointed at Christ's representative, the Head of the Church upon earth, with full power to bold that church, to govern that church and to guide it 
into all truth at all times, even to the consummation of 
the world. But yet, my brethren, though Peter Immedicuid not exist sivays upon carth, yet Peter a successor is to live forever. The power, the privileges granted to 
Peter, are to remain forever, became they are essential to the existence of the church. And, therefore, 
although Peter died and was put to death as a martyr, 
his successor newer died. Pine IX may die-he anticipates nothing else, my dear brethren, inamuch as, like 
other see, he is but mortall but the powers excessed by 
Privs IX will not cesse with his death. The head of the 
church will still be found; the chair of Peter will still be 
died, and the privileges and the immulities of that other 
and find continue, now thinkinding all chooses is the 
control and, an all the maile of man can never destroy 
it. We believe, therefore, my brethren, as Catholics, 
that the Pope is Christ's representative upon earth-—the 
head of the tree specials educate who are now before me may 
be stocked, because it is a word that is by some conaldered obnoxious, as really to be used to frighten chidered with; children of various growths, too, from 
childhood up to old age, are frigitoned at the 
very mention of the word Pope. There is 
something awful is the very title, and our 
enemies, by the misrepresentation of history, and the 
abuse that has been heaped upon the successor of St. Peter, have used this term as a repruse to the church, and 
have, my beloved brethren, held up the Pupes of Rome as 
the terror of markind-as the greatest tyrants that ever 
enemies, by the misrepresentation of history, and the 
abuse that has been heaped upon the micr

charch, the centre of aprilical jurisdiction, the source from which all the exactinesis of the Church of Rigard must account, buried along over could that were never contrasted to her care? When they answer that question then we will determine by what right the Pope exercises temporal dominion over this two mobilets. But it is not to the same calegory. They hold restricts, and only temporal dominion over their subjects, but rule the church, merping spiritual powers which were never pranted to them—and all this right. All this is perfectly consistent, to their they entire the subjects post of their Pope ruling the Sitters, and the absurdity of an old monic exercising temporal dominion over the subjects justly under ruling the Sitters, and the absurdity of an old monic exercising temporal dominion over the subjects justly under ruling the Sitters, and the shareling of their properties and the subjects by bottom of the temporal kingdoms of the earth, we would ask nothing more slav we hope, my believed bretheren, this temporal sovereignity of the Pope is not essential. He may be regards the men, as far a regards our Church, whether his it temporal sovereign on not; but we maintain, my brethren, that he rules his subjects by better right than any sovereign that now rules in Europe. What is the he acquire bit left up to the subject with the he acquire bit left up to the subject with the property of the Church. These persons can all this family under the guidance of the Apostles. And the Apostles and consultation of the maintenance which they had enjoyed at home. To meet, these capital control of the maintenance which they had enjoyed at home. To meet, these capital control of the proposal control of the apostles and these decousance and half their offerings at the feet of the Apostles. And the Apostles and these decousance are almost of the Apostles. And the Apostles and the early church expression for the proposal and these decousance and subjects and the capital control that the Apostles of the property and in the people, and watened over them. The property constraints of the proper were left there perfectly a manufactured. The people were left there perfectly a manufactured to the North. Mel preservation forced the Pope, forced the people, to form a government to repel these barbarians, and to protect the treasury of the church from the depicrable state in which it was likely to be thrown. The Pope finally appealed to the King of France for protection. Chivalric France, regarding the state of the church, responded to the appeal and drove back the invaders, and restored the powers which they had been dead of the church, and the sevent particular to the possessions which were then regarded as lawful. This treaty was disregarded. It was violated almost as soon as it was made, and it was only afterwards, when the successor and son of the great thardmany to came to repel the lawader and confirm the rights of the church, confirmed the presentants that the continuator from the Emperor. The necessities of the times, the organt appeal of the people, the violgar thirst of the principal ones of the land, forced the Pope to become tomporal sovereign; and this is the origin of the temporal government introduced in our time. Now, my beloved breathers, I will sake if there is any man before me who will protend to show that any of the raisers of the importance of the second of the world and the protein provided the provided the provided that the provided the provided the provided that the provid

tions into facts of history, been provent to be much isst disrepotable in character than has hitherto been thought. But your proper occasionally sump avversign authority, and have driven kings from their kingdoms. They have, my breshwar, a faint should be history that they have not been a summary to the providence of Europe during three ages. They prever exercised this right as an inherent privilege of the apostolic power. He who wishes to have an explanation of this let him go back to the history of the Middle Ages. He will then understand that the Popes at that time. We must understand that the Pope is those times were the common fathers of proper in hose times were the common fathers of proper in hose times were the common fathers of proper in the strength of the proper of the nation.

The speaker concluded his discourse by again urging those present to be liberal in their donations.

The Slave Trade.

UNITED SYATES DISTRICT COURT.
Before Hos. Judge Betts.

SET. 4.—The United States vs. the Brig W. R. Kibbe —
The District Attorney this moraing made a motion for the
condemnation and sale of the above named vessel as a
forfeiture to the government, she being seized as an alleged slaver, and the vessel on which the three little ne
grocs were found when captured by the United States
man of war.

gross were found when captured by the United States man of was Reside appeared for Charles H. Smith, as claimant on the part of the Spanish owners, whose names did not appear. He saked for time and after some argument the matter was adjourned to Saturday next. The United States ut the Brig. Orion—The District Attorney also moved for the condemnation of this brig, the having been captured as an alleged alaver. Mr. Beche appeared for the claimants, and obtained time until Saturday next.

## Arrivals and Departures.

Form in the steerage.

Buttuners, &c.—Steamship Rossoke.—Mr Steam and daugher, L. H. Fringaton, B. G. Prinman, E. O. Washburn, J. W. Wilson and ladg., Mass Free, E. M. Greenway, Mr Kelloge, M. D. Wennensta, F. W. Hickman, A. L. Gobbanth, L. Nusebann, Miss Farquerd, J. B. Com, M. Hess, W. B. Johnson and J. B. Jacobs.

won and indy, Man Prec, & N Greenway, Mr Keiloge, My Sensensia, P W Hichman, A L Goldsmith, I. Nucesbann, Miss Farquerd, J B Coos, M Heas, W B Johnson and J B Jacoba.

Charleston—Shamer Jas Adger—C B McKinde and Lady, Mrs H S Handley, G R Wheeleek and Lady, CP Remien, W A Church, Mass Kalman, R Leener, M Konasky, Mrs Leey, B Magane, S H Oppenheim, Jac Gray, J A Van Winkis, K Walah, Wm G Lioyd, Win Howdon, Rrs K De Martin, R A Shize, Rob Heir, J S Rust, B J Johnson, lady and three children; J A Greeney, L Welf, C Pienne, Jak Bennetty, J B Mchalley, J H Adler, M Jacobson, lady and three children; J A Greeney, L Welf, C Pienne, Jak Bennetty, J B Welf, M J Johnson, May D Holling, R D Foots, A J Quinche, O C Sparrow, M A Taintee, Mass R W Johnson, Miss CA Johnson, W H J White, J Cosmite, B B Hill, P Sheas, D Florpatrice, Jan S William, D L Cosmite, B B Hill, P Sheas, D Florpatrice, Jan S William, D L Cosmite, A A Jackson, C V Adman, Mrs Christopher, L Byerson—and 10 in the steerage.

Savanya: — Steamahy Florids— W J Lawton, A M Gordon, S Hus, J F W Backer, Geo A Doubing, J W Hooper, Marsh Culler, Miss J Happer, Mass & Christopher, L Stranger, Mass & Holler, Mass A Morens, Marsh Challey, Marsh Chile, M Handley, M Handl

D Haplay, Musice Hapley, Mrs. Laranberg, G Franchere, Samuel V Wilson—and B in the steerage.

Remost A Comman, W Santon A J Huntington, Man Meyer, J Van Bunker, W L Hekker, E A J Huntington, Man Meyer, J Van Bunker, W L Hekker, E A J Huntington, Man Meyer, J Van Bunker, W L Haker, C Haller, J A Clarks, A J Huntington, Man Meyer, J Van Bunker, W L Haller, H Malon, H Mason, J Bunker, W L Walker, J K Loth, Radiani and bath, H Mason, J Bunker, W L Walker, J K Marker, J Kompon, Mrs. Strider, with J Buller, J A Clarks, E Loth, Radiani and bath, H Mason, J Bunker, J A Clarks, E Loth, Radiani and bath, H Mason, J Bunker, J A Clarks, E Loth, Radiani and bath, H Mason, J Bunker, J A Clarks, E Loth, Radiani and bath, H Mason, J Bunker, J A Clarks, B Loth, W Elliward, J Walker, J K Walker, L W Walker, J K Walke

NEWS FROM VENEZUELA. Trial, Conviction and Unconditional Pardon of Gom. Castro and His Ministers,

die., die. guayra. The most important item is the close of the trial of ex President Castro and his ministers for treason, on July 28. The result was conviction, by a vote of twenty one to eight; but they were at the same moment pardoned by the Court, which has the power. Such a strange and contradictory course has caused a great out-

pardoned by the Court, which has the power. Such a strange and contradictory course has caused a great outery on the part of the great majority of the present throughout the country. The following is the verdict:

The Republic of Venezeula, and, in its name, the Senate, with the Supreme Court of Justices, constituted as a Grand Jury, having seen the accusation made by the Chamber of Deputies against the ex-Precident of the Republic, General Julian Castro, for treason and infringement on the constitution, and against those who were his ministers, Mesers Echeandia and Rendon, for treason and infringement of the constitution and the laws; and having heard the ordenos given verbally by the respective witnesses, in the administration of justice, by authority of the law, the Grand Jury declares—That General Castro is guilty of the crime of treason, but, in virtue of the discretional faculty, granted by article 54 of the constitution, it will inflict no ponality; and that it absolves Mesers Echeandia and Readon from their respective changes. Let this scatenos be communicated to the Gevernor of this Province, to whom its execution is entrusted.

P. L. TROCONE, Secretary.

Castro was accused of having held treasonable language and intentions, and some few instances were cited upon which it was thought a sufficient ground was established to bring him to trial. No overt act was directly charged against him, and the nature of the treasonable language altered can be sudged of from the repuls sent by his coun-

and intentions, and some few instances were cited upon which it was thought a sufficient ground was catabilished to bring him to trial. No overt act was directly charged against him, and the nature of the treamonable language alieged can be judged of from the reply sent by his counsel, Mr. Michelens, to the Judicial Committee:—

To me Hosonants Gentlanks of the Construction of the Judicial Committee:—

I have examined in a cursory manner the principal charges, and I believe it expedient to justify the following facts:—

I that in the meeting which took piace in Gen. Castro's house on the Sist of July of last year, Gen. Castro's house on the Sist of July of last year, Gen. Castro, after having spoken of the political situation of the country, was asked by Gen. Carlos L. Castelli whether the co-operation which the government demanded was in the federal or the constitutional sense, and on the Minister of the Interior rising to reply, Gen. Castro caupit hold of his arm and said, with energetic voice and gesture, "Minister, in the constitutional sense." This fact can be substantiated by the Archbishop and the Commandants Espelosin, Montilla and Ibarra.

2. If what Gen. Castro expressed in regard to Col. Zuloaga, Governor of this province, will have to bear testimony.

3. What occurred at a private conference at the house of Gen. Castro, a few moments before the meeting which was held there on the Sist of July. In regard to this, Mr. Vincent Ibarra will testify.

4. That Dr. Pedro Gual, as soon as he was invested with the exercise of the Executive power, by the call and renunciation of Gen. Castro on the 21 of August last past, declared to the latter that he could retire without hindrance, if he pleased, which Gen. Castro could not do, being unprovided with the guard which he had demanded for his personal safety. The Vice President will certify in regard to this particular.

Caraccas, June 29, 1860.

The Mr. Bear referred to was examined before the committee, and corroborates the statement in regard to Mr. Beard of t

jury, that there were twenty-one votes for sustaining the crime against eight negatives, and that on the question of pinnishment there were nisoteen for inflicting it—within one vote of the majority which the constitution requires. The two Kinsters were absolved. That is equivalent to saying that a Freeident may be a traitor, and his ministers, who are his counsellow, his organs, his instruments and assist him cordially in his treasonable machinations, may be as innocent as dows."

The news of the verdict and pardou produced general indignation in the capital. Signs of it were apparent on the following morning, but measures were taken to repress any outburst of popular feeling. Two days afterwards (Gen Castro, accompanied by some government officers, took his departure for Lagusyra, and went on board the Spanish man of war Felayo. It is said he intends going to Bremen, but nothing certain is known.

The Comercis of Lagusyra says Castro's destination is either Porto Rico or Cubs; that he complains very much of the action of the Grand Jury in declaring him a traitor by their verdict, and then contradicting that by softing him at liberty without inflicting any punishment; that he was himself astounded at the verdict, which he intends proving to the world to have been entirely unjust. Of course he leaves the country of his own free will. The Independent very pertinently asks if he had successed, would be have treated his enemies with the same delicacy? On his release, Castro addressed a faming proclamation to the inhabitants of his native place, Valencia. The rebels, or faccione, as the local papers call them, have been successful at Herida, which place they entered and took possession of with 500 mes. Sotillo, whose defeat we published a short time ago, is reported to have died of this wounds. A letter from Maturin says it is certainly true, but no official documents have appeared to

died of his wounds. A letter from Maturin says it is cer-tainly true, but no official documents have appeared to substantiate it.

On the night of the 7th of August, the United States corveite St. Louis, from San Domingo, anchored in the harber of Laguayrs. This is the first United States veicel that has visited that port since the ill fated Albany loft there in 1855. Salutes were exchanged between the St. Louis and Spanish vessel Pelayo.

Police Intelligence. BROGARS' DAT—A NEW MOVEMENT.—In pursuance of a recess order from headquarters, the police who were off duty went around the city in plain clothes yesterday and arrested all the vagrants, beggars and idle persons they could lay their hands on. The consequence was that the different Folice Courts were soon failed to overflowing with the poor wrotches. The prisoners were of various nationalities, some halling from Iroland, others from Germany, and not a few from sunny ludy. England and France were also represented, and Ethiopia contributed Germany, and not a few from sunny lady. England and France were also represented, and Ethiopia contributed liberally to the motley collection. At the Tombs the scene was most exciting, and the confusion caused by the sudden influx was such that the magistrate (Justice Welsh) was obliged to send all the prisoners bask to the different stations until to-day, when he proposes to adjudicate upon their cases. About one hundred and fifty persons were arrested in the lower wards during the day, most of whom were grown up men and women. Old "bummers," who had had the run of the Sixth ward all their lives, thought it rather hard to be so unceremoni-ously dragged before the court; but the order was impetheir lives, thought it rather hard to be so uncercomoniously dragged before the court; but the order was imperative, and before the magistrate they had to go. Many
of the prisoners were debauched women, who had run the
gauntiet for years, and they, too, thought it hard to be
deprived of their liberty. Little children, urchios if you
please, who had heretofore escaped the argus eyes of the
uniformed Metropolitans, stood nowhere before the furious canalaght of the gentlemen in plain clothes. It was
expected that a few of the numerous gamblers and pimps
who frequent the corners on Broadway, from Walker to Houstus street, at all times of the day
and night, would be made to feel the effects of
the recent order, but somehow or other the
gentry remained unscathed. Either the polices must
have been very blind, or the ramblers must have been
very blind, or the ramblers must have been
very blind, or the ramblers must have been
themselves concealed for carality none of the "fancy"
were called to account. Perhaps the Commissioners in
their wiscom forgot to include the gamblers in their order, or may be the police were too much takes, up with
the little children and old women to attend to yello v
kidded lonfers. Probably the gamblers and the jumps
will be booked after to day. At the Essex Merket Police
Court Justice Brennan disposed of over sevenity flor prisoners. Of this number two thirds probably were adults,
and the remainder beys and dries gudee fourteen years of
age. The children were sent to the Juvenic Aspitum,
and the adults to the Almshouse and Penitonitary. About
a down of the prisoners were discharged for want of
young men who hang around Grand street were among
the victims, but in almost every instance the priloners were
admenished to be careful in the future. A number of
young men who hang around Grand street were among
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the victims, but

The Present Condition of the Brazilian Empire.

We have been favored with some interesting official documents, presented by different branches of the Bra-tilian government to the Legislative Chambers in May last, from which we have extracted the following statisti-

The revenue for the same year is estimated at 46,659 contes 661 milreis, or about \$24,000,600.

contos 651 milreis, or about 394,000,500.

The deficit of about two millions and a haif of dollars, which results from the comparison of these two sums, may be explained by the considerable increase of expenditure of late incurred in consequence of the guarantee of five per cent interest decreed in favor of several railroads of the empire, of which some are still in construction, and giving as yet no return at all, draw heavily on the tensoure for support.

treasury for support.

The government demands authority to issue four millions of dollars in Treasury bills in anticipation of the

of December, 1858, £5,192,900, bearing an interest of 4% or 6 per cent. During the year 1869 a reduction of

fund, vis.—
Of the loan of 1824.
Of the loan of 1839.
Of the loan of 1839.
Of the loan of 1842.
43,000 Total.....£187.300

only £5.005.800. 21,526,5000, contracted in London to 1888 in behalf of the Pedro Second Railroad Company, which, being applicable to a productive end, and disposed of under the Depart-ment of the Interior, cannot properly be classifled as

public debt.

The consolidated internal debt of Brazil amo

present, as it amounted on the 51st of Documber, 1583, to 87,757 contos, or about \$23,878,500. The owners of this debt are classified as follows, in the years 1869 and 1859:-

17,672,000 5,050,400 6,155,900 

cent.

The import and export trade with foreign me

Total......\$117,025,205 Total.....\$113,231,789

9,280,897 6,664,151 3,295,458 8,620,595 2,703,626 974,279 804,629 295,304 451,005 251,909 1,450,697

Total ...... \$63,624,097 These tables, compared with those of the previous year, show an increase in the import trade with the river Plate, Chile, Spain and "other countries," and a decrease in the trade with England, France, United States, Hansentic Towns, Portugal, Belgium, Sardinia and Sweden. The decrease, however, with the United States is small, amount-

ing to only \$4,851.

The experts from Brazil in 1558 to 1859, that is to say in the year commencing on the lat of July, 1858 and ending on the 80th of June, 1859, were to the following

countries, viz.:—
To Great Britain.
United States.
Portugal.
France.
River Plate.
Hancealic Towns.

.\$53,091,111 The export trade from Brazil to the United States in the year ending on the 30th of June, 1859, compared with that of 1858, shows an increase of not less than \$5,425, Difference in favor of the year 1839 ..... \$6,425,668

Considering this, and that the Americas commerce with Brazil occupies a rank only inferior to that of the trade with Great Britain, it is very extraordinary that a line of American steamers between New York and Rio has not yet been established, and that our merchants should be still depending on the costly and slow action of the British steamers to communicate with the ports of the empire.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that the number of vessels of war is 62, of which 54 are in active service, being 22 sailing vessels and 22 steamers. Of these 17 are paddle and 15 screw boats. They are manned by 4,161 seamen, including officers

and men, and carry 128 guns.

The Minister informs us that two new steam correctes

are on the stocks in Rio de Janeiro, and demands an ap-

propriation of \$600,000 yearly for the building of some first class frigates of the mixed system.

In the merchant service there are 145 ships trading with foreign countries, 1,465 employed in the coasting trade, 9,545 in harbors and rivers, and 4,904 in fisheries;

trade, 9,546 in harbors and rivers, and 4,994 in Scheries; in all 16,153, maned by 46,036 seamen.

Several new lighthouses have been erected, or are in progress of being creeted, in the river Amazon, and in the provinces of Maranham, Sergipe, Bahia, Rio de Jazeiro, St. Paul, St. Catharine and Rio Grande de Sul.

The magnificent dry dock, cut in the solid rock, in 1lba das Cobras, in the bay of Rio, which, by contract with Mr. Henry Law, ought te have been delivered ready in March last, is not yet opened to servize—a steam engine ordered from England for the purpose of pumping out the water having been found inferior in force and solidity to what was required. Mr. Law has made proposals for the opening of another dry dock, also in the lifts das Cobras, for the use of merchant vessels, capable of receiving ships of 2,300 tons, for the sum of \$427,900, and his proposals, having received the approval of the naval authopenals, having received the approval of the naval authority, would probably be accepted by the government.

The Brazillan army, according to the report of the

secretary of War, is organized in the following man-

ment 503
Artillery 2.985
Cavairy 2.275
Infantry 5.554
Artifloers 605
Corps of pedcefrians (this is the name gives to the police specially employed to keep the fadinas in theck) supernumeraries, calests, &c. 1,419
National Guard, called to active services 1,458

Total.... We shall conclude by extracting from the report of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs the following tist of diplo

Ravoya Extraordinary to England, France, Portogal Russia, United States, Peru and Argentine Confederation, sovers, Ministers Resident to Austria, Russia, Bolivia, Paraguay and Fruguay, Sve; Charge d'Affairs to Belgium, Rome, Chile, Venezuela, Spain, Sardinia, Naples, Switzerland, Sweden and Holland, ten; eleven Secretarios of Legation and eighteen attaches—in all afty one.
Alluding to the relations with foreign Powers, the

Minister thus speaks - "It is gratifying to communicate that our relations with the Cuited States coutings on the most satisfactory Botting." According to the last news from Rio, of the middle of

According to the last news from Rio, of the middle of June, the Ministry, presided every by M. Ferrar, and sugariated by the distinguished talents of his collegues, MM. Simmon, Anna has received been partially as a second beauty fallowed and to receive the partial parti

ficulty of the day was the vexed question of the banking establishments claiming the right of insuing their notes to an extent which was considered dangerous to public credit. M. Ferrar had expressed in the Chambers an opinion in favor of proper restrictions to this system, and was consequently supported by the conservative par-ty, at the head of which are MM. Paranhos, Macedo and Toward.

and Torres.

The Emperor had visited the works of the sec-The Emperor had visited the works of the second sec-tion of the Pedro Second Railroad, which are directed by as American engineer, and expressed himself nighty natio-fied with their progress. To form an idea of the difficul-ties of this road, let it be remembered that in the short space of fifteen miles, between Belem and Rodelo, eloves tunnels have been commenced, of which one is 2,709 feet long, besides another farther on 7,040 feet long. The road will be opened to public transit in three years more.

Thurlow Weed's Defence.

A PERP INTO THE HEART OF CORRUPTION AT ALBANY.

(From the Albany Evening Journal, August 26.)

The World takes up the Brooklyn ferry conspiracy where the Fribane left. The Trobust had un "anotest grudge" to feed—the World is a volunteer, but with a mative. The World in embarking upon the voyage of journalism, attempts to lay in supplies of artificial purity and plety. Its predecessor, the Journal of Commerce, stere obtaining a find from religious rich meet, started by retusing to work on Sunday or to advertise theatres, &c., but when, by these meens, it got fairly under way, ticut the morsity dodge, went to work on Sunday, took all the flat that came to like not, and upholds and defends every description of official and political plunder and proligary.

The World's point against as is, that when the Brooklyn Ferry Aldernaea "profined a briley," we did not flare up. The answer is that the offers were made by friends who violated no law, and with whom we had no cause of quarrel. It was sufficient that we unequivocally declined them. Similar offers are made and accepted every purby men of an high character, personal, social and relations, as the editors of the World. Similar offers, to our knowledge, have been made by gentlemen who consided to the fund which established the World.

During the more than thirty years that we have been connected with this journal, though by no means exempted from infimities and imperfections, and leaving much and on the content of favor or reward—has tempted us to support a measure which did not commend itself to our judgment and conscience, or to oppose a meritorious oes. The first question we sik ourself, when applied to [ca wa are continually] is, whether the measure is intrinsically right or wrong? In all claims against the State, whether in the Lagislature, the Canal Board, or any dopartment (out of which, if we had chosen, we have requested our support. To all manifestly unjust claims, regardless of the displacement of the Board, or any dopartment of th

SMALIFOX PANCE AMONG THE SCHOOLS—FALSE ALARM—Considerable excitement prevailed in Jersey City restorday, consequent on a rumor that was affoat of smallpox being prevalent to an alarming extent. It was said that, on the reopening of the schools on Monday, several children who had been afflicted with the disease made their appearance, with marks of the recently healed pustules on them, and that, consequently, parents were withdrawing their children from the schools, to prevent them from receiving the contaguous School No. 2, in the Fourth ward, was particularly alluded to as having been attended by recently infected children. On making inquiries at the school indicated, it was ascertained that one child had returned who hat been attacked, and another was from a house where one person had the disease. Both oblides were sent home. As a proof that so children have been withdrawn in consequence of the prevalent panc, it may be mentioned that on Monday there were in att-ndance at school No. 2 off children, and yesterday that number was augmented to 69s. Apert from the facts just mentioned, there is not that on Monday there were in att ndance at school No 605 children, and yesterday that number was sagmed to 694. Apert from the facts just mentioned, there is the slightest danger of contagion from a smallpox tient after the pustules have been dessicated or dried. It is before and during suppuration that the virus is be communicated. Nay, there is greater enterly in a tact with an individual bearing the marks of resent completely cured smallpox than with one bearing marks of the disease, but in whose blood the po-may lark. The people of Jersey City may there

Schety of Jersey City celebrated their fourth anniversary by a grand parade and pionic at Caratta Farma, Husson City. At an early hour the society, together with several similar organizations, paraded through the principal streets of the city. They were ascompanied by a section of the Husson County Artillery and the Greaville Guard, commanded by Captain Islicadal, and several bands. The whole procession made an excellent display, and elicited the warmest admitration of the spectators. Arrived on the ground, the Turners dispersed themselves to participate in the varied amusements incident to such reunions, and in which the formic element hore a conspicuous part. At 20 clock a heautiful flag was presented to the Turners clotty by Mus Julis Arests. The sports were than resumes with that alacrity and flow of spirits for which our citizens of the German race are remarkable. During the afternoon the Turners west upon their muscle—not after the manner of the "ugly mugs," but in those more peaceful athietic and gymnantic exercises practiced at Turn Halls. The day passed away very pleasantly, the fine weather of an early atturn adding to the enjoyment, and in the evening the immense assemblage of pleasure seekers turned their faces homewards in the happy concionsuess of having passed a day of unalloyed pleasure. TURNVERSIN FESTIVAL -On Monday the Turnversia

Personnal Intelligence.

Judge Shipman, of Hartford, is stopping at the Calou-Dr. Whitehead, of Virginia, is stopping at the New York

Dr. Whitebead, of Virginia, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

J. J. Anderson and family, and John Knapp, Feq., of St. Louis; Professor Millington and family, of Tennessoe: Capt Hutten, of the Royal Navy: Hon. N. K. Hull and family, of Buildlo, and Hon. A. H. Holley, of Connecticat, are stopping at the St. Nicholas.

W. S. Perot and family, of Philadelphus; D. A. January and party, of St. Louis; Colonel Sawyer, of Blinots; Mr. Greenwood and family and Dr. G. W. Camptell, of New Orleans, are stopping at the Metropolitan.

Dr. Holbrook and lady, New Orleans Geo. W. Bruce, Memphis; C. Dunchy and dangher, Troy B. Harting and family, Albany; Hon. O. B. Matteson, Utica; Hon. A. Beardsley, N. Y.; Captain Shannon, of the steamship Africa, are stopping at the Aster House.

Captain Leat th and family, New Orleans; T. W. Gwis and wite, United Spins, Dr. Kollock and party, Serannah, Peter Marcy, D. B. Marcy, New Orleans; L. R. McCagg and son, Chicago; Mr. Stout and family, Cincionati, and Hon. John Palne, Newport, are stopping at the Everett House

and son, Chicago; Mr. Stout and family, Chacinnati, and Hon. John Paline, Nowport, are stopping at the Everett House

B. H. Micon and wife, Alabama; M. Miller and family, Chacinnati, Brs. Gol Hart, Florida; Gen Taibot Otyphant, New York; J. Moncash, Savannah; H. W. Chr and family, Chacleston, S. C., N. G. Goodwin and wife, S. C. Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Freeman, Philabelphia; S. J. Adler, New Cricans; J. C. Tyler, Beston, and Sami, V. Mitchell, Missamphy, are stopping at the Charcadon Hotel.

W. S. Kowards, U. S. Goast Survey; R. J. Dillen, N. Y. Dr. Cey. Baltimore, W. Carrington, S. C. F. H. Story and family, Beston thomas Gemirael, Jib, and J. Savane Williams, Baltimore, are stopping at the Bruroot House.

Col. Blewett, Gen. West, of Mrs. J. Lypticout, Philadelebia; Dr. Lathrop, of Boston; Aired Ingraham, Miss. Hoch Campbell, Mr. J. M. Freiner, Philadelebia; Dr. Lathrop, et Boston; Aired Ingraham, Miss. Hoch Campbell, Mr. J. A. Freiner, M. D. and A. Foreiner, M. D. and A. Foreiner, J. Sauffeet and lady and Chae Walch, Mobile, are stopping at the Fitth Avenue Hote.

J. Maslin Deeper, Pittaburg, Pa. J. M. Tison, Ga. Boston, W. T. A. Georgens, Carlo, H. H. Hewards and S. H. Wilmer, Tomas Comp. F. Huselines, Philadelphia; C. H. Hunt, N. Y. J. E. Williams, Chake, H. B. Obey, Charleston; Dr. J. Cohns and W. F. Menkitty, Fla., Johns Helmas, Beston, W. M. Emagensey, Liverycol, Manuel Parouti and family, Havans, and B. G. Ismits, Washington, are stopping at De Carlo, C. W. H. Shaw, S. T. A. Georgen, Guba, H. B. Obey, Charleston; Dr. J. Cohns and W. F. Menkitty, Fla., Johns Helmas, Beston, W. Emagensey, J. Firerpool, Manuel Parouti and family, Havans, and B. G. Ismits, Washington, are Stopping at De Carlo, C. J. W. H. Shaw, S. T. A. Georgen, Marchall, B. Washington, are Stopping at Deventer of Gloucester, Mass. who are over amonty years of age—Zebulon Haskoll, 10 years; Senson Mory, 10 years; Naby Marshall, 10 years; Senson Marshall, 20 years; Naby Marshall, 10 years; Betay Harraden, 24 years; Naby Marshall, 10 years; Bet